EASTER DAY'S DATE FIXED. MISGIVINGS OF ABRITISH BANKERS

AND OTHERS SET AT REST. Owing to a Little Eccentricity on the Part of the Moon the Financiers Feared Trouble Might Result From Setting April 16 as Bank Holiday Attorney-General Settles the Question - The Mosquito Again as a Disseminator of Malaria Lord Salisbury's Defence of Flogging.

LONDON, March 16.-People had hardly left off arguing for and against 1900 being the first year of the twentieth century when we were threatened with another and somewhat similar discussion. When is Easter Day this year? Until lately every one had been content to trust to the calendars, which all said Sunday. April 15. Then some one remembered that the prayerbook, the authority on such a matter, distinctly says that Easter Day is the Sunday following the first full moon after March happens this year that the moon is first at its full after March 21 just after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning April 15, and consequently it was contended that Easter Day would not be the 15th but the 22d of April. This discovery disturbed the bankers in the city, who began to question whether they had any legal right to have assumed that April 16 would be the bank holiday, which is ordained by act of Parliament to be observed on the Monday after Easter Sunday. The awful doubt exercised many arrangements are regulated by the date of Easter. The law offices of the Crown even began to consider the question. Some people began to advocate special legislation on the matter, and last night in the House of Commons the Attorney-General settled the question. Asked whether, having regard to the falling due on a day dependent on the date of Easter were legally payable, he would introduce a snort bill to make April 15 Easter Day this year in law as well as in the calendar, Sir Richard Webster made the mystery clear. He told the House that the statute to which reference had been made enacts that Easter shall be observed according to the tables and rules annexed to the statute. One of those provides that the paschal full moon in the year 1990 falls on the 14th 15th. The fact is the full moon referred to in the statute is not the actual full moon-nor the full moon. As there is no possibility of doubt that attention was called to a similar occurrence in the years 1818 and 1845, and some learned papers were written on the subject, to which I shall be happy to refer my honorable friend. Some fictitious full moon was

Last night Dr. Patrick Manson, medical these flats w dviser to the Colonial Office, read a paper on Indian Ocean. "A School of Tropical Medicine" to the members of the Colonial Institute. After referring to various tropical diseases Dr. Manson discussed malaria, which he described as the chief of the endemic diseases, and the principal ptagnation in the tropics. This disease alone that the idea that the disease arose from elimate was a most misleading fallacy. Beasts and plants, over which man holds dominion, are, according to Dr. Manson, the sole causes of

solutely to avert malaria, founding the methods applied on our knowledge of the habits of the into the city from the mainland. germ and of the transmitter of the germ, the mosquito. As of old, the germ could be killed In the human host by quinine. It was therefor the sake of his neighbor as well, to whom so transmit his germs. Malaria could be drugging with quinine. After a month or two end, and consequently there would be no more Infected mosquitoes. Another way of exterminating malaria was to cause all malarials to bleep under mosquito nets or in mosquito houses, so that mosquitoes would not become

Infected. The doctor then described two experiments which are to be carried out with the view of proving the practicability of preventing malaria In intensely malarial localities, and of demonstrating in an easily understood and irrefutable manner the fact that the mosquito carries malaria. With regard to the first experiment, a furnished with wire gauze door and window May till October of this year-that was, during the entire malarial season. They would be at | ground water. liberty to go where they liked during the day,

Labratory-bred mosquitoes, that was, mosquitoes raised from the egg in the labratory. which had had no opportunity of picking up malaria germs in the haunts of mataria, were to be fed in Rome on patients in whose blood the benign tertian malaria parasite had been | might be entitled "The Bride, the Boy and ascertained by the microscope to be present. | Lord Salisbury." It arose over the discussion These mosquitoes were to be transported to London, fed on vegetable juices till such time as the malaria germs should have arrived at the venom gland. The insects were then to be liberated in a small mosquito house in which one or more Englishmen who had never left this country were to sleep. It was expected that in about ten days after this the English- the ground of cruelty, degradation and so man would develop malarial fever, and that the malaria parasite would be found to be silly sentimentality, and evidently in their blood. There was no danger from

Instead of that it has proved to be an annually ecurring phenomenon, as regular as the burst of the summer monsoon, or the cold season, with which latter the plague season has corresponded. If a uniform experience of four years may be trusted to give the normal law then the plague in Lombay is an infection which follows the rains, increases steadily as the dry and cold season advances, and subsides nearly to extinction in June and July, having ome to the height of its curve about the middle of March. Outside Bornbay there has been no such uniformity of season, just as there has been no such steadiness from year to year. After taking several towns and districts for the purpose of comparison the correspondent pro

"The conclusion is forced upon us, however unwelcome, that there must be some special cause at work in Bombay which is not all on the surface and does not wholly meet the eye. From the rest of his letter it would seem that the soil of Bombay Island has been for years 21; and that if the full moon is on a Sunday, thoroughly soaked with sewage, while portions of it that were formerly purified by regular inundations are no longer subject to these periodical washings, so that "the soil of certain parts of the island has been converted into a

plague soil On Feb. 12, 1807, the Viceroy telegraphed to London that there was "apparent connection between structure of buildings at Bombay and progress of plague," On Feb. 10 Bombay had aformed Calcutta that it intended, as a radical measure, to "amend Bombay Act III. of 1888, par. 5." After such revelations as were made of the latrines of the workmen's houses and of disturbing influences in a variety of ways, for the guiltes between them one is rather surprised to learn that the new industrial quarters of the city had been under a Building act at all. Instead of closet pipes and connections with the main sewers we hear of surface scavenging by a large body of sweepers, and some kind of sewers from which filth had to be carted

The removal of the nightsoil had been a serious problem when Bombay was hardly half the size. There is a legend that a bold man once proposed that it should be carried by rail clean out of the island, and deposited on the nearest sandy waste of the mainland. Since that time a whole new suburb has sprung up on the northern side, like a Lancashire town. expansions of the native town toward them. The high ground next the sea around the southern end of the island had been long in the of April, and that the Feast of Easter falls on the | occupation of the European residents. The old native town lay around the foot of these salu brious ridges, and was formerly subject to inmean full moon-but a fletitious and statutory | undation during certain months of the year As the demand for building sites increased, the advantages of elevation were still further on the question, it is not proposed to introduce waived, insomuch that the latest extensions any legislation such as the honorable member have been toward the central hollow of the sland, which had been reclaimed from bracksh marsh.

which had been in progress for 200 years, made continuous dry ground of what used to necessary, or otherwise Easter might have to ways. In Fryer's map of 1072, there is marked be kept on different Sundays in different parts | a wide gap in the seaward ridge, called "the of the United Kingdom. As one of the learned Great Injett or Breach of the Sea." nearly opwriters said, 'The Church cared much more posite the now populous ward of Byculla. It for peace and concord than for the equinox or must have been a difficult piece of engineering to carry main sewers for several miles through

Beside the antecedent probability that the soil of the low-lying parts of the island has received more of the sewage than is compatible with health, we find in Gen. Gataere's report cause of sickness and death, and of social | north of the island as "most of the sewage estions having soaked into the ground," "sew-Continent," and Dr. Manson maintains stoutly age-sodden soil," and "naturally unhealthy, filth fermentation goes on is none the sweeter for having been long the bottom of a brackish After referring to the knowledge of the ma. ration and drought, which are always attended arial germ which had now been acquired, the with risk; and it receives on its surface, at actor declared that we had it in our power ab. | many places, the enormous volume of slop

Is it surprising that such a combination of adverse circumstances should have turned the soil of certain parts of Bombay Island into a fore of importance to give quinine to the malarial patient, not for his own sake only, but insanitary errors is needed to produce, or to lifted in front of the City Hall. Quite a large bring in and keep, such a disease as plague, he was a continual source of danger through which is, indeed, the ne plus ultra of infecthe mosquitoes that might feed upon him and tion. But we know, by the testimony of Indian medical officials, that "spontaneous ptamped out in a community by all-round free plague" has so arisen on a small scale in the case of isolated hovels in the Kumaon jungle, the supply of infected blood would come to an | which had been occupied all winter by cattle on the ground floor and by one or two famlies of people in the loft above. In these "hotbeds" of disease, the rats have been the first o feel the poison and to attempt escape from it. The comparison is not flattering to the enlightened municipality of Bombay. If their become so in more insidious and recondite ways. They do not appear to have been fully aware of the possibilities from a foul soil in the would not have suffered for years past the refuse to be "conveyed out of the city in carts hut, such as would be suitable for the European and thrown into a place called the flats, where the fresh deposit was daily covered by earth," in the most malarial part of the Roman and the reclaimed ground so levelled up for Campagna available. The hut was to be building upon. Their officials have prepared tables of the temperature, atmospheric moistscreens and other devices to render it ure, and winds, from day to day, but they have mosquito proof. Two skilled observers and | neglected the one thing of the kind which their two servants were to live in the hut from | would have given them the key to the seasonal curve of the infection-namely, the state of the

The Bombay experiences have brought into but from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise they were to be in the hut. If these men escaped from fever it would be absolute proof that by very simple and inexpensive means the human body could be protected from the malaria germ, for, to sleep at the spot in the RomanCampagna selected for the experiment, unprotected for but one night, was regarded by the Romans as tantamount to contracting a malarial fever, and that, too, of a virulent type.

The second experiment was to be as follows:

Labratory-bred mosquitoes, that was, moserated thus, that in some compass of years or time the faces lees of the earth come to a ma-ture fermentation."

Last Monday the House of Lords added somewhat to the gayety of the nation. The incident of the Youthful Offenders' bill, by which was legalized, as far as lies in the powers of the ated scale of punishment, according to age, of from six strokes to eighteen strokes of the birch instead of imprisonment. It is easy to imagine the objections that would be raised on forth. The Prime Minister declared such ideas that the malaria parasite would be found in their blood. There was no danger from this experiment, as the type of malaria parasite they proposed experimental marking the proposed experiment in the proposed experiment with was not virulent and was easily killed by quinne. Similar experiments had been successfully made before, so that for the malariologist positive results, provided the proper conditions were compiled with, were a foregone conclusion. But the experiments had never been combined in the crueial way proposed, or carried out in so dramatic away and in a manner so calculated to carry caviction to our countrymen at home and abroad. Should they come out in the way it was believed they would it would encourage the Colonial Office to go forward in the direction now clearly indicated, and would prepare those for whose education the experiments were intended to adopt such measures as experts might devise for protection from malaria. He added that they had already secured volunteers for these what some might consider somewhat dangerous experiments.

A correspondent writing to the Times draws attention to the fact that the island of Bombay seems to have become an "endemic area" of plague in October, 1884, was so about 94 more than and control to the fact that the island of Bombay seems to have become an "endemic area" of plague in October, 1884, was so about 94 more than and the was in the cause of the propose of the sounter, the great value of plague in October, 1884, was so about 94 more the fact that the island of Bombay seems to have become an "endemic area" of plague in October, 1884, was so about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more teefed that it was regarded as about 94 more t thought that the punishment that had beer

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN. The trouble at St. Luke's Hospital, which has

minated in the resignation of several members of the staff, is said to have arisen from difficulties between the American and the Canadian nurses. Though this is officially denied, rivatry of this sort is by no means a new matter at St. Luke's, where the proportion of Canadians is greater than at any other hospital in the city. At times the Canadians have outnumbered the Americans there. Long before the institution moved from its old quarters on Fifth avenue to Morningside Heights the nurses' staff was pretty sharply divided on lines of nationality, and while the liscipline was too rigid to permit of any tale bearing was so rampant between the factions-not without something very like connivance on the part of certain of the authorities who could have put a stop to it-that the more sensible nurses on both sides decided to send sensible nurses on both sides decided to send to Coventry any girl who should thereafter bear tales, and this measure shortly stamped out the practice, tut not before much harm had been done and no little injustice. As to the respective qualifications of the two nationalities, physicians of experience say that the Canadians are usually more mature when they start in and are therefore more dependable, but that the Americans are the more ready and acquisitive and that there is certainly no advantage in general qualifications at the time of graduation on the side of the girls from the Dominion. The statement asserbed to the superintendent of the nurses, who had just left St. Luke's, that the Canadians come from better families and are better bred than the American nurses would probably not stand under investigation. Not many years ago there was at one time and in one ward at St. Luke's the daughter of a well-known philanthropist and capitalist from a Western city, the niece of a prominent and able publisher in this city, and the daughter of a family which is one of the oldest, wealthiest and most distinguished of the early Dutch stock that peopled Manhattan Island, she herself being in the hospital under an assumed name for fear of yellow journal sensationalism. These three girls were known as the hardest workers in the institution. Many young American women of that class take up hospital training for the love of it, and many others who take it up from necessity are of equally good family and breeding.

sonal scourge of beggars. This year they are mostly women and they do their work between

"He must have little to do who does that, water from the abundant water supply brought | gather around a place where any public cereponement in favor of the most trivial matters. hall officials put up a Machiavenian scheme to hold them there. In the turning up of the stone a little pile of dirthad been raised. The politician went out there, pushed his way through the crowd and stuck into that dirt pile a "fake" \$200 greenback; one of the kind that is used as an advertisement of tobacco. It was obviously a bogus bill and nobody could mistake it for anything else; nevertheless it immediately became a centre of the most lively interest for that crowd. The people pushed and peered and hustled each other in their efforts to get a better view of it. The politician went away, the workmen who had been doing the work went away, but the dirt pile and the bit of green paper remained, and so did the crowd. Evidently the principle of that crowd was "If nothing happens wait until some thing does happen." An hour later the official came back. The crowd was still there; not precisely the same crowd perhaps, but at least the heirs of the original crowd's enrosity. Being unwilling to keep them there all night and seeing that they were unable to tear themselves away from the fascination, the contriver of the scheme went out and recovered his fake bill. There was one final push and hustle, inspired by the belief that at last something was harpening, and then the gathering lingeringly dispersed.

In the lively rivalry for custom among the Bowery concert hall dives a curious occupation seeks his livelihood in more or less dubious ways about the resorts of that thoroughfare. This is to stand on the sidewalk outside the esort or sit at a front table inside clad in an Army or Navy uniform and act as lure for Uncl-Sam's soldier and sailor boys, who spend much of their money in that region. Dear to the heart of the Bowery is the American Tommy Atkins, for he comes not there except when he has money and so long as he has money will he stand treat with generosity. Hence, to make the place seem home-like and give it an air of comradeship the management hires a air of comradeship the management hires a "dummy" soldier or sailor or both, this employee being known in the parlance of the region as a "friendly". Most of the 'friendlies' are not such as could be mistaken by anyhody who preserved a respectable degree of sobriety as having ever been under the training of the Government, though occasionally the fortunate dive-keeper may get hold of an ex-high-private in hard luck, in which case he is willing to put up something above the regular price of employment. As a rule, however, the "friendly" is of the lowest class of men and is glad to serve for the drinks he can pick up and a very small percentage on the "set-ups" which he gets out of the patrons of the place. His duties are simple. He is to be half fellow well met with all soldiers and sailors, and under the pretence of friendship to incite them to the purchase of drinks. Also he has often private contracts of an even less reputable kind with the women who trequent the place. In case of trouble between the soldier and sailor patron on one side and the waiters on the other he is to side with the patron so long as there is a chance of restoring reace and getting more money out of

THE STAGE ABROAD.

bables around with them; so many, in fact, as to rouse the suspleion that the little ones are hired as incitements to charity. That the business of hiring out children to beggars by the proprietors of "baby farms" has been carried on in this city in past times is a known fact. but to obtain proof of such traffle is exceedingly difficult for the police. These women, with the children tightly wrapped up in an old shawl, work the residence districts, appealing for aid with a story of eviction for non-payment of rent, a husband out of work or dead, and other familiar tales of want, gibly and mournfully told. One of this class recently got a quarter from a householder upon representation that the two-year-old boy she held in her arms was ill and needed medicine. A week later he encountered her on another street with another child of just about the same age in her arms, a dark-haired girl, whereas the alleged sick baby was fair-haired. Upon her accosting him for aid he accused her of not being the mother of the children, but she was too ready to be caught thus. The children were twins, she said, and she had left the boy with a kind-hearted friend while she went out with the other child to begenoush food for supper. Another very ingenious haunter of the "Hill" region is a middle-aged woman with an air of faded decency that must be worth a good deal to her. She does not ask directly for money but stops the passerby-always at night—with a request to be directed to a certain address which she has on a piece of paper. The address is always in some far part of the town, South Brooklyn, for instance. Upon learning this she begins to bemond herself quietly upon being lost in a strange place without any car fare. This commonly brings torth at least five cents which she accepts with mingled protests and thanks. The police dread these women beggars because they are savage fighters when arrested. of rent, a husband out of work or dead, and

runs the Scotch saving, and one is constantly nonial is to occur. Whatever business they may have seems susceptible of indefinite post-A day or two before the opening ceremonies erowd gathered around to watch. It might have been supposed that after the work was over they would go away, but one of the City hold them there. In the turning up of the

JANE HADING TO ACT AGAIN IN PARIS BUT NOT TO COME HERE. A Former Plan for Her Appearance Here in English-The Theatre Francals to Be Rebuilt-A German Actor Before the Sultan - Salvini Acting Again. Jane Hading is to reappear soon in Paris in "The Enchantment," a play written with a view to displaying her beauty at its best advantage. Nothing is heard of her contemplated American tour which was so much dis-cussed at one time. She has learned in English Camille. Gilberte and one or two other roles

outbreaks of actual bitterness personal without any knowledge of the English lanfriendships between the American girls guage, but is said to have acquired an exceland the Canadian girls were very rare. | lent pronunciation and an ability to speak the In spite of constant changes of the lines of her part with some expressiveness. Her personnel, this feeling persisted with all the education in this particular was undertaken force of a college tradition and at one time | with the idea that she could be made a very successful star in this country. It was from the lack of any good new play that prevented Mme. Hading's appearance here several years ago, and it no longer seems likely that this strange scheme will ever be undertaken. The to Coventry any girl who should thereafter bear | Paris humorists are amusing themselves over the reappearance during the exposition month of so many veterans who have been little heard of during recent years. It is said that Judic is to appear and that Therese and Schneider may come out of their retirement. The new Comédie Française will be ready by July if the present plans of the architects are carried out. present plans of the architects are carried out. The walls of the building are still standing and the interior of the new building so far as its decorations are concerned will be precisely like its predecessor. It is hoped that it will be more modern, however, in other particulars. The costumes and scenery used in the old theatre were saved. The company is to act in the meantime at the Odeon and will be seen there first in Beaumarchais's The Marriage of Figaro." Edmond Rostand, who has very weak lungs, has been ill in Paris since the production of "I.'Aiglon." Madeleine Brohan in accordance with the instructions left in her will was buried in the simplest manner possible. There were no flowers, religious ceremonles or mourning at the funeral. She was baried next to her mother in a cemetery near Paris. An actress sued the director of one of the smaller Paris theatres the other day and it developed that her salary was \$10 a night which is more than might have been expected in a second-rate theatre in Paris where the pay of actors is so meagre. The new Paiais Royal farce called "Zigomar" failed entirely because the authors were unable to add any noveities to the familiar theme they used. The cluments of all Palais Royal farces are the same and their success depends on the freshness imparted to the old formulas. The failure of Dumas's "Diane de Lys" at the Théâtre Francais has recalled the author's opposition to the revival of his plays after a certain period. During his lifetime he had frequently refused to allow the production of his older works. The last play refused before the destruction of the Théâtre Francais was "Les Ronces," submitted by one of the young actors in the company. The story of "The Sleeping Beauty" was used as the libretto of a comic oners in Paris, for which Charles Lecoey wrote the music. The text proved a very piquant and modern Parisian version of the old legend.

Tomaso Salvini is again acting after several verses are the sagain acting after several verses are trigoment. He has soon the The walls of the building are still standing and

Tomaso Salvini is again acting after several years of retirement. He has spent the winter in the principal Russian cities, where some years ago. In spite of his advanced years the Russian critics find that his voice is still wonderful and that he acts with great skill and natural passion. The Grand Duke Michael gave a dinner in his honor to which all the elebrities of St. Petersburg were invited. Rome and Berlin have simultaneously taken

triends who are supplanted by a corps of syco-phants and flatterers. Eventually he dies a vic-im to his philosophy of life. Beerbohm Tree, who has long been contemplating the production of "Rip Van Winkle" in the version used by Joseph Jefferson, is soon to give the play in London. The part of Rip ought to be suited to Mr. Tree's deliberate dramatic methods and his liking for elaborate of his return next year to this country. Robert Taber has met with success n Laurence Irving's "Bonnie Dundee," although the play is said to be better now than it was at the first performance, although there seems to be little in the drama to appeal very strongly to public taste. The work seems very much like the writer's "Peter the Great" in exaggerating unduly the importance of historical accuracy at the cost of dramatic strength. Even less successful seems to be the Zornia Don Juan play, in which Martin Harvey made his second experiment as an actor-man-ager. "The Adventures of Don Juan" seems an unqualified failure, which not even the an unquained failure, which not even the beauty of its seenic equipment or the excellence of the acting can save. George Alexander, who is more firmly established in London than either of these young men, has not had much better fortune in his new St. James Theatre. Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" did not suit English taste, and after an unprofitable run it was withdrawn in favor of

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So he conducted Arditi's "Parla" waltz for Mme. Sembrich at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with as much care as if he had been in charge of a symphony. Mme Sembrich was heard first in Verdi's "Emani, Involumi" and as she was in splendid voice that number passed off brilliantly. She had to add Gounod's "Printemps" and after the Arditi waitz another ballad, the old English song which she introduced first at her recital. Through the iliness of Mme. Mantelli, Miss Carrie Bridewell, in whom the Polish soprano has so much interested herself, suddenly had an opportunity to make her debut at the concert instead of next Friday night when she was to have been heard first in "Il Flauto Magico." Miss Bridewell revealed the possession of a contraito voice of considerable range and beautiful quality, and showed the effects of a good schooling in her method. She also sang with feeling and temperament. Her rumbers were an aria from "Samson et Dallia," two English songs and "Im Herbst," by Robert Franz. Pol Plançon and Sig. Campanari were the other vocal soloists. Arthur Friedheim played Liszt's concerto in A minor, the tenth rhapsody and Tausig's arrangement of "Man lebt nur Elmal," Emil Paur conducted the orchestra in the overture to "Der Freischuetz," Massenet's Meditation," in which Naban Franko played the violin solo, Tachaikowskyhs scherzo and the preluda to the third act of "Lohengrin." add Gounod's "Printemps" and after the

César Franck's music appears more and more frequently every year on the programmes of New York's serious concerts. Last night, at Carnegie Hail, a specimen of his choral writing was heard when the Liederkranz Society sang "Les Beatitudes" for the first time here. Both Dr. Paul Klengel, who conducted, and Anton Van Rooy who sang the music of Christ last night, were concerned in the original production of this work in Leipsia several years ago. Abroad, the work is considered one of the best specimens of Franck's style of composition. It was begun during the siege of Paris, but the composer interrupted the work to complete his oratorio. The Redemption, so "Les Beatitudes" was not published until 1880. César Franck died ten years later without having heard the work, which was not given during his lifetime. Last night the interpreters, besides M. Van Rooy, were Mmes. Seabury Ford, Marie Maurer and Clara Weinstein and MM. Hamlin, Sparger and Buger. The Liederkranz chorus and orchestra augmented for this concert also took part.

With the exception of M. Van Rooy, the solosists were searcely equal to doing justice to the oratorio, which is a sombre work of great beauty, eleganc in character and seemingly very difficult of execution. The musical treatment of the work is what one would have been led to expect after hearing his symphony in D minor played this year by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and "Les Eolides" given by the same organization. It is remarkable that such an organist as M. Franck was should never have used Gregorian tones in a religious composition. In tone the oratorio is serious and lofty and had evidently been a work of love with the composer, The effect of the oratorio, as has been indicated, suffered last night from the character of the interpretation. style of composition. It was begun during

Marie Brema was one of the soloists at the seventh Philharmonia Society's concert of the Cemple Court Annex, 119 Massau St.

celebrities of St. Peterbang were invited.

Rome and Berlin have simultaneously taken sters to revive the great tracelles of antiquity. In Berlin alterary society is producing these plays in transations. Leaving actors of the city appear in the performances, which becam the other day with Schlocker of the city appear in the performances, which becam the other day with Schlocker of the city appear in the performances, which becam the other day with Schlocker of the city appear in the performances, which the same recently appear in the performances, which the same recently appear in the performances, which the same recently appear in the performances with the same recently appear in the performance of the city of the c

Hall two weeks ago on account of a sudden cold, will be heard this afternoon in a programme of songs.

Business Notices.

There is but one Augostura Bitters— Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America. Be ware of the "just as good" dangerous substitutes.

DIED.

COCHRAN.-Suddenly, on March 24, 1900, Catharine E., daughter of the late Robert Cochran of

New York city. Funeral from her late residence, 112 West 64th st on Tuesday, March 27, 1900, at 1 P. M. SLOVER-On March 23, 1900, at her residence, 123 East Thirtieth street, Louisa Cecilia, widow of Thomas James Glover and daughter of the late Edward Theband.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth st., near Lexington av., Monday, March 26, 1900, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. LIVINGSTON .- On March 22, 1900, at her resi-

dence, 113 East Seventeenth st., this city, Emily Augusta, widow of William S. Livingston, and daughter of the late Henry W. Green o Funeral services at late residence on Monday.

March 26, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent. RUNYON.-At Orange, on Friday, March 23, 1900,

of Carman Randelph Runyon and daughter of Funeral private. STRYKER. - Suddenly, at his residence in Asbury

at her residence. Heywood av., Helen Wiley. wife

Park, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 25, 1900, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D. Notice of funeral later. TAYLOR .- On Friday, March 23, 1800, suddenly, William L. Taylor, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 110 West 55th st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. WHITE .- At Mount Vernon, N. Y., at the residence of his son-in-law, Lorin Clars, 102 South st., on Friday evening, March 23, 1900, William B. White, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at the house on Monday, March

26, 1900, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Burial at Yorktown

N. Y., at convenience of the family. WYCKOFF. On March 24, 1900, Catharine M. Rapelye, wife of Peter Wyckoff, aged 73 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the Flushing av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 26,

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Thos. S. Wigglesworth OF BOSTON, MASS. ALSO

Oil Paintings

and Water Colors

ALFRED KAPPES. Sold by order of Mrs. Margaret Morin. FOR AUCTION ON Saturday Evening, March 31. at 8 o'Clock.

American Art Galleries. MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Afternoon at 2.30. Books.



Continuing daily at the same hours until the 29th inst., inclusive,

AUGUSTIN DALY Collection.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

American Art Association, Managers. TENDERIOIN RESORTS TO TEST LAW.

Going to the Higher Courts to See if They

Can't Have Music.

The Tenderloin resort keepers who have practically been forced to close up their places because the police refuse to let them have music are going to make a test case of the Concert law. The proprietors of the Tivoil, Doree, Pekin, Bohemia and similar resorts in the Tenderloin, have got together and agreed to hire counsel. They said last night that they had retained former Judge William N. Cohen to look after their interests.

For a fortnight now these places have been losing money. When the police stopped the music by arresting the leaders of the orchestras, and this was followed by Justice Jerome's decision on the illegality of having music in places, where dissolute women congregate, the nighty attendance fell off. The Haymarket dance hall closed its doors and hasn't reopened them. The other places have kept open, but they might as well have shut up. Their proprietors say their patrons have kept away because no music was allowed. To turnish grounds for the test case it was said last night that an orchestra would play in the Bohemia in West Twenty-night street to-night.

The Tenderion resorts were all closed last night. counsel. They said last night that they had

The Death of Mrs. Martha Smith. Deputy Coroner Williams reported yesterday the result of the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Martha Smith, who died on Saturday afternoon in Roosevelt Hospital ten minutes after che

was admitted. He said death was due to acute nephritis and heart failure.

Mrs. Smith, who was 32 years old, was the wife of Capt. Joseph Smith, of 30 Erastina place, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. He is connected with the Staten Island Ferry Company. Mrs. Smith had undergone two operations at the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, and had gone to Roosevelt for another operation.

"If You See It to 'The Sun, It's So." This is usually as true of an advertisement of a news or editorial statement .- Ad